Approved For Release 1999/09/08: CIA-RDP82-00457R000400730003-8 This document is hereby regraded to Decument No. CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 13 October 1978 from the NO CHANGE in Director of Central Intelligence togthe D Archivist of the United States. Next Review Date: 2008 CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL Date: CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP 25X1A INTELLIGENCE REPORT COUNTRY China DATE: 25X1A SUBJECT Political Information: Communist-Mongol INFO. Administration of Chahar Leagues DIST. 25X1A **PAGES** 25X1X SUPPLEMENT Status of the League in the Provincial Government Administrative measures have been passed by the representatives of the Provincial People's Council of the Chahar Provincial Government (Communist) to effect self-government by the people in Chahar League and Silingol League, to promote unity between the Mongol and Chinese races, and to strengthen the relationship between the two league's governments and the Chahar Provincial Covernment. In these measures it is recognized that the areas Government. In these measures it is recognized that the areas of the two leagues are to be recognized as land belonging to the Inner Mongelian peoples.

2. The league governments are to be under the direct control of the Provincial Government. With respect to administration, a league is to be on equal footing with a Special Commissioner's District (such as the Chin-Cha-Chi's 19th Sub-District) and a banner is on equal footing with a "hsien". There will be one People's Representative Council in each league. From this council the league officials and league chief will be chosen. Each league government has the right to decree laws and regulations, in so far as these laws.

"Tsu-vin-ti" or Communally-owned Land

3. All the "tsu-yin-;i" within the territory of the banners shall be placed under the control of the banner government. (Peiping note: The term "tsu-yin-ti" comes from the three words "tsu" (M) meaning rent, "yin" (M) meaning silver, and "ti" (tw) meaning land. The term designates land that belongs communally to a banner or a league. In the Ching dynasty the land was under the control of banners and league governments. In a set of regulations, similar to those governing the use and ownership was designated areas owned by the United States, the land ownership by Chinese Nationals permitted. After the overthrow of the Ching dynasty the principles of metional and private ownership were introduced and encouraged by the national and provincial

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governments. Then, during their occupation, the Japanese protected the Mongols against the advance of the Chinese settlers. The Chinese Communists now have the difficult problem of handling the land already "owned" by Chinese settlers in Mongolian areas. This problem exists in Chahar League but not in Silingol League, where there are almost no Chinese except for a few traders.)

- 4. A "tsu-yin-ti" executive committee or section shall be established in the Chahar League Government with the important positions in this committee filled by Chinese. A Self-government Ward Office shall be established in the "tsu-yin-ti" itself. Until the banner governments are organized, the Ward Offices will be under the direct control of the league government but as soon as the banner governments are established, these offices will be put under their control.
- The Mongolian villages in the Chinese areas and the Chinese that live in the "tsu-yin-ti" shall have representatives of their own to take part in the local governments. They will hold office as committee members, vice-magistrates, vice-chiefs of banners, and section heads or members. The number of Chinese representatives in local Mongolian governments and Mongolians in Chinese governments will be in proportion to the local population.

Military Horse Pastures

No banner shall be established in the "Chun-ma-mu-chang" (單点 数均) or military horse pastures. The horse pastures within the Chinese districts will be controlled by the Chinese governments and those within the Mongolian areas by the banner governments.

Tax Collection

The league governments are to draw up procedures for tax collection based on local customs and special conditions in each different area. Export taxes are to be so arranged as not to conflict with the tariff regulations of the border region governments and the Chahar Provincial. Government.

Economic Plans

The government in each area is to devote itself to the study of pasturing, of improving the pedigree and increase of livestock. They will also promote the improvement of the irrigation systems, reforestation, reclamation of waste lands, wool-weaving, establishment of tanneries, processing of salt, and the improvement of transportation facilities.

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